

custom slaughter facility, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2675

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2675, a bill to amend the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to increase appropriations to Restaurant Revitalization Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2780

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2780, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit certain adverse personnel actions taken against members of the Armed Forces based on declining the COVID-19 vaccine.

S. 2854

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2854, a bill to allow for the transfer and redemption of abandoned savings bonds.

S. 2935

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2935, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave because of the death of a son or daughter.

S. 3171

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3171, a bill to ensure that Federal work-study funding is available for students enrolled in residency programs for teachers, principals, or school leaders, and for other purposes.

S. 3824

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3824, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a grant program for screening, assessment, and treatment services for maternal mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes.

S. 3904

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3904, a bill to enhance the

cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector.

S. 3915

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3915, a bill to require the Secretary of Energy to provide technology grants to strengthen domestic mining education, and for other purposes.

S. 3917

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3917, a bill to apply the Medicaid asset verification program to all applicants for, and recipients of, medical assistance in all States and territories, and for other purposes.

S. 3975

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3975, a bill to reauthorize the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 25

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 25, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

S. RES. 559

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 559, a resolution expressing gratitude on behalf of the people of the United States to the journalists and news staff who are risking injury and death, are subject to grave threat, and have sacrificed their lives, to chronicle and report on the ongoing war in Ukraine resulting from the Russian Federation's invasion.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. REED:

S. 4019. A bill to protect airline crew members, security screening personnel, and passengers by banning abusive passengers from commercial aircraft flights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Protection from Abusive Passengers Act, a bill that is aimed at eliminating the rash of violence and abuse that is occurring on commercial flights across the country. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by Representative ERIC SWALWELL of California, who is introducing companion legislation in the other body. The goal of our bill is to send a clear signal that individuals who engage in serious abusive or violent behavior on an aircraft or at an airport security checkpoint will be banned from flying.

Since 2020, we have seen an extraordinary increase in the number of cases of violence and abuse against crewmembers and airline passengers. In 2021, the Federal Aviation Administration received 5,981 reports of “unruly passengers.” Those complaints led to 1,124 investigations, nearly the same number of investigations as the previous 10 years combined. From those investigations, the Federal Aviation Administration, FAA, has initiated 350 enforcement actions and proposed \$5 million in fines. In February, it was widely reported that the FAA had referred 80 cases to the FBI for criminal investigation. Clearly, these are not minor infractions. Here some recent examples:

In December 2021, the FAA proposed a record \$52,500 fine against a passenger who tried to open the cockpit door on a Delta flight from Honolulu to Seattle, struck a flight attendant twice, and threatened him.

The FAA also proposed a \$45,000 fine against a passenger “for throwing objects, including his carry-on luggage, at other passengers; refusing to stay seated; lying on the floor in the aisle, refusing to get up, and then grabbing a flight attendant by the ankles and putting his head up her skirt.”

It proposed a \$30,000 fine against a passenger on a Jan. 3, 2021, flight from Atlanta for “allegedly interfering with the flight attendants’ deplaning procedures upon arrival. He attempted to gain entry to the flight deck by physically assaulting two flight attendants, threatening to kill one of them, and demanding them to open the door.”

Last December, a passenger on Southwest Airlines pleaded guilty to punching a flight attendant in the face multiple times in a May 2021 incident in Sacramento. According to prosecutors, the flight attendant was taken to a hospital with injuries that included a swollen eye, a bruised arm, and a cut under her eye that had to be stitched. She also had three chipped teeth, two of which had to be replaced with crowns.

Such actions in any setting would be deplorable and reprehensible, but on an airplane, such behavior can also represent a real threat to all passengers. Clearly, the existing regime of civil and criminal penalties has not been enough to deter the upsurge in cases. We need to send a signal that such types of behavior will not be tolerated.

The Protection from Abusive Passengers Act would require the Transportation Security Administration, TSA, to create and manage a program which bars passengers who are fined or convicted of serious physical violence and abuse from flying. Transparency and notice will be provided to banned individuals, including guidelines for removal. The bill would also permanently ban abusive passengers from participating in the TSA PreCheck or Customs’ Global Entry programs.

The bill provides appropriate fairness and due process by ensuring that only

individuals who have been assessed a civil or criminal penalty for abusive and violent behavior will be included on the list of banned fliers. The bill also requires the TSA to explain how it will maintain its list of banned fliers, provide an explanation of how long the individual may be barred from flying based on the severity of the offense, and provide how the individual can seek to be removed from the list of banned fliers.

I believe this bill strikes the appropriate balance to assure fairness and transparency while sending a strong signal that violent and abusive behavior will not be tolerated. I am pleased that the bill is supported by both labor and the airlines, including American Airlines, Delta Airlines, Southwest Airlines, the Association of Flight Attendants-CWA, the Association of Professional Flight Attendants, Transport Workers Union of America, and the Transportation Trades Department of the AFL-CIO. I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this important bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 577—DESIGNATING APRIL 2022 AS “PARKINSON’S AWARENESS MONTH”

Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. THUNE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 577

Whereas Parkinson’s disease—

(1) affects 1,000,000 individuals in the United States;

(2) is the second most common neurodegenerative disease in the world;

(3) is believed to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors; and

(4) is the 14th leading cause of death in the United States, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

Whereas it is estimated that, by the year 2037, the number of individuals with Parkinson’s disease in the United States will nearly double, and the disease will cost the United States at least \$79,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas the symptoms of Parkinson’s disease can include dementia and cognitive impairment, tremors, slowness of movement, “freezing” in place, inability to walk and maintain balance, speech difficulties, depression, losing the ability to swallow, and a variety of other symptoms;

Whereas there are millions of family caregivers, friends, and loved ones whose lives are greatly affected by Parkinson’s disease; and

Whereas more research, education, and community support services are needed to—

(1) find better treatments and a cure for Parkinson’s disease; and

(2) maintain dignity for those living with the disease today: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2022 as “Parkinson’s Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Parkinson’s Awareness Month;

(3) continues to support research to find better treatments and a cure for Parkinson’s disease;

(4) recognizes the individuals living with Parkinson’s disease who participate in vital clinical trials to advance the knowledge of the disease; and

(5) commends the dedication of organizations, volunteers, researchers, and millions of individuals across the country working to improve the quality of life of people living with Parkinson’s disease and their families.

SENATE RESOLUTION 578—COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS JAYHAWKS MEN’S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BASKETBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 578

Whereas, on Monday, April 4, 2022, the University of Kansas Jayhawks men’s basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the “Jayhawks”) defeated the University of North Carolina Tar Heels by a score of 72 to 69 in the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Basketball National Championship game in New Orleans, Louisiana;

Whereas the inventor of the game of basketball, James Naismith, was the first coach of the University of Kansas men’s basketball program;

Whereas the University of Kansas men’s basketball program leads the NCAA in all-time wins;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Basketball National Championship victory by the Jayhawks is the fourth in the history of the University of Kansas men’s basketball program, in addition to 2 National Basketball Championship titles awarded to the University of Kansas by the Helms Foundation;

Whereas the Jayhawks were Big 12 Conference regular season champions and Big 12 Tournament champions;

Whereas the Jayhawks finished the 2022 season with a 34-6 record;

Whereas, in the 2022 NCAA Basketball National Championship game, the Jayhawks overcame a 15-point deficit at halftime, the largest deficit a winning team has ever overcome in the National Championship game in NCAA Basketball history;

Whereas Ochai Agbaji scored 12 points and was named Most Outstanding Player of the Final Four;

Whereas 4 other players scored in the double-digits in the NCAA Basketball National Championship—

(1) Christian Braun, a Kansas native, who scored 12 points and had 12 rebounds;

(2) David McCormack, who scored 15 points and had 10 rebounds;

(3) Jalen Wilson, who scored 15 points and had 4 rebounds; and

(4) Remy Martin, who scored 14 points to help the Jayhawks win the NCAA Basketball National Championship; and

Whereas Hall of Fame Head Coach Bill Self won his second NCAA Basketball National Championship with the Jayhawks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the University of Kansas Jayhawks men’s basketball team (referred to in this resolution as the “Jayhawks”) for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball National Championship;

(2) recognizes the players, coaches, and staff of the Jayhawks; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Dr. Douglas Girod;

(B) the Athletic Director of the University of Kansas, Travis Goff; and

(C) the Head Coach of the Jayhawks, Bill Self.

SENATE RESOLUTION 579—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIG BERTHA, ONE OF THE LARGEST BASS DRUMS IN USE BY A UNIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES AND LOCATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Mr. CRUZ submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 579

Whereas Big Bertha, one of the largest bass drums in use by a university in the United States, is known as the “Sweetheart of the Longhorn Band” and an icon of The University of Texas at Austin;

Whereas Big Bertha is so large that, following her construction, part of the walls of the factory where she was assembled had to be removed so Big Bertha could leave the factory for shipping;

Whereas the year 2022 marks the 100th anniversary since Big Bertha was first put into service on October 28, 1922, in support of the football team for the University of Chicago, which was led by Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg and his assistant Fritz Crisler, both of whom would go on to be inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame;

Whereas, in 1938, Big Bertha made a special trip to Carnegie Hall in New York City to join an orchestra directed by famed Italian conductor Arturo Toscanini for a performance of Verdi’s Requiem, where Big Bertha was the star of the show, used to play a single note;

Whereas Big Bertha was a witness to history, having been present at the dawn of the Atomic Age, when, at approximately 3:25 PM on December 2, 1942, Enrico Fermi and his colleagues at the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago engineered the first controlled, self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction as part of their work in support of the Manhattan Project;

Whereas the nuclear chain reaction occurred on a squash court under the west stands of the former Stagg Field on the University of Chicago campus adjacent to where Big Bertha was in storage, resulting in Big Bertha becoming radioactive;

Whereas The University of Texas at Austin purchased Big Bertha from the University of Chicago in 1955, at which time Big Bertha moved to Texas, making her new home in Austin;

Whereas Big Bertha now resides in the north end zone concourse of Darrell K. Royal-Texas Memorial Stadium, where she has been admired by Longhorn football fans for generations;

Whereas, due to her important role supporting The University of Texas at Austin Longhorns football team (referred to in this preamble as the “Texas Longhorns”), Big Bertha has an endowment to provide for her care;

Whereas, since moving to Austin, Big Bertha has been a witness to football history on multiple occasions, including witnessing the Texas Longhorns win national championships in 1963 and 2005, back-to-back national